

"NEVER UNDER ESTIMATE THE POWER OF WOMEN"

Observers on the scene of the revolution obviously taking place in the South appear to be in agreement on the origin of it. It began among the women, individually and in groups, of the various states.

In Georgia, for instance, where the poll tax reform drive was recently completed, the Georgia League of Women Voters is credited with beginning the fight back in 1938. With the audacity of their sex traditionally admired by the hard-riding, hard-drinking Rhett Butlers of Dixie, they challenged a 75-year-old institution which had become the accepted order of things, equally as much as the contention that the South won the Civil War.

Bit by bit they won support, even as sister groups in neighboring states are gaining support for assaults on remaining voting restrictions. Heeding the amended slogan of a popular women's magazine, "Never under estimate the power of a woman, or of the things a woman believes in," the South's newspapers joined in. Following, at long last, where it should have led, the Church lent its weight.

Then bent, slowly but as surely as a young tree is shaped by a strong wind, Georgian legislators did the bidding of the people. Governor Ellis Arnall, who apparently has the making of a liberal and needs only the motivation, signed the law, taking Georgia out of the class of those states that tax the practice of democracy in a nation making live offerings to democracy.

The truth of aphorisms to the effect that women can make of men anything they please was never so clearly demonstrated as in Georgia whose Lillian ("Strange Fruit") Smiths are at last aroused to the necessity of raising the moral standard of their men in a desperate effort to save their race from the dreadful fate awaiting the deliberate destruction of the soul.

Women's Work General

Democratic National Convention.

Miss Adams and a group of housewives, cooperating with the Department of Markets, laid the groundwork for the Harlem Housewives League. This organization came before the Office of Price Administration, but its work was similar to, though necessarily less effective than, the OPA of today. She was the first Negro woman to be selected by the Treasury Department to head its stamp and bond selling campaigns in New York.

KEY WESTIAN

Wilhelmina Adams was born in Key West, seaport town on one of those little islands which string off Florida's tip into the Gulf of Mexico. It is just 90 miles from Cuba and flourishes with cigar-making, an industry brought by Cubans after the defeat of their revolution in 1869. Her father, Thomas F. Adams, was part Spanish and a cigar-maker.

He took to languages as some folks take to music. In addition to his native English, he was fluent enough in Spanish, Italian, French, German and Chinese to get himself a job as interpreter at Ellis Island. Just picked them up in contact with the world's nationals who stopped off there at Key West, crossroads of seven-sea traffic, between boats.

None of this, however, had much effect on daughter, for her parents

moved with her to New York when she was three. They settled first in West 13th St., then later, lived in the East Seventies, around Lexington Ave. 5-22-45

TWO LANGUAGES

Miss Adams claims facility with only two languages. One is English. The other is the language of politics. It is through her understanding of political talk — both straight and double — that she is best known to 17th Assembly District voters. She is Democratic co-leader there, with James Pemberton.

David Costuma, at that time Republican district leader in Harlem, member of the firm of D. S. Hess Co., interior decorators, liked the credentials she brought from Hunter College and Brooklyn's Pratt Institute. They testified to her skill in dressmaking, designing and interior decorating. He gave her a job. He liked, best of all, her father's skill as Republican captain and her mother's astuteness as co-captain.

Mother was only 14 years older than daughter. Wilhelmina found it as easy to listen to mother's pointers on politics as for mother to give the pointers. Mrs. Adams lived long enough to see Wilhelmina elected to the Republican State Committee. Neither mother nor father, however, anticipated daughter's joining the "radical" Democratic Party. Seeing it sponsor Charles Toney and James F.

Watson, Negroes, for judgeships, convinced her that its progressive liberality promised a future to the Negro people.

Wilhelmina F. Adams today is an enlightened, understanding humanitarian who puts her knowledge of politics to constructive purposes in her community.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Times

City D. 82,213

JUN

Inter-Racial Survey Makes Appearance

The first issue of the Connecticut Inter-Racial Survey, four-page monthly organ of the Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission, with Dr. Joseph P. McGuire as editor, has just been published.

Declaring its purpose to be "disseminating information which may be helpful in furthering the cause of intercultural understanding in Connecticut," the periodical contains a number of articles dealing with a fair employment practices commission, the status of Negro women, a survey of trends in minority group relationships in the state and a program for improving inter-group rela-

By EUGENE GORDON

Wilhelmina F. Adams sat one afternoon among her flowers and answered my questions about her convictions and her work. She had just that day opened this shop at 105 W. 110 St., her second venture into business. Some years ago she managed a dining room.

I learned after a while that she might properly be called Harlem's First Lady, she having been first in numerous enterprises. She was among the first Negro women in the city's Welfare Department. She helped shape its present non-discrimination policy. She collected the first money to set up the New York Urban League. She was among the first Democratic women co-leaders ever elected to Tammany Hall's law committee. She was last year, at Chicago — the first Negro woman from New York

Wilhelmina Adams: A Sparkplug For Progress Up in Harlem



Harlem's First Lady in the drive for progress is what Wilhelmina Adams friends call her. She is shown above in her flower shop.

91-1945

Name Dr. Bethune To National Board

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is among a group of prominent American citizens on the board of directors of a new organization for the prevention of World War III.

The new group, known as American United for World Organization, Inc., is pledged to the ideals of the Dumbarton Oaks conferences for peaceful collaboration among the peoples of the world as well as "to fight bias, discrimination, and anti-democratic tendencies which sow the seeds of war."

In calling for a militant "non-partisan mobilization of citizens of every creed and color who are anxious and willing to fight for a world free from war," the organization points out that "the world is raving now" for wars in 18 million killed; 75 million wounded; 30 million homeless, and three million dollars in war cost, plus malnutrition, disease, hunger, misery, and slavery for hundreds of millions.

Ernest M. Hopkins is chairman of the board of directors and Henry J. Kaiser, west coast shipbuilder, is chairman of the membership committee. Mrs. Bethune is serving on the board with Sumner Welles, former assistant secretary of state; Mark Etheridge, Louisville news-paperman; Sen. Joseph H. Ball; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and others.

Leaders Back Noted Woman For New Post

Fitness Acclaimed
By Dr. Patterson,
Spaulding, Lochard

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Leaders from many walks of life are backing Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune for the post of administrative assistant to President Roosevelt a survey by the Associated Negro Press discloses.

Dr. Bethune, former president of Bethune Cookman college and noted as one of the outstanding women of the world, has occupied a strategic position in government and White House circles for many years. It is felt that her appointment to the President's staff would put her in a position to officially represent and speak for 13,000,000 Negroes.

PATTERSON SUPPORTS

Among those supporting Dr. Bethune for the position is Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, who said: "I think Mrs. Bethune is peculiarly fitted to render the type of service which would be required in such a position. Her unchallenged standing in Negro life would make the appointment the least controversial from the angle of the Negro and would constitute a fitting reward for the loyalty she has shown to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, as well as to the programs and policies of the present administration. More than this Mrs. Bethune now renders just about the same service without the title, inasmuch as she is constantly being asked by groups all over the nation to bring to the attention of the President matters of one sort or another."

"I am sure one of the things that would enable the President to act would be the unanimity of opinion among Negroes as to who should fill this post. Few people could gather such an opinion, both north and south, better than could Mrs. Bethune. This is a time when we as a group need to show great solidarity and it would be a gesture of strategic importance if the entire Negro group in the nation would get solidly behind Mrs. Bethune as a candidate of choice and push her nomination through to a successful conclusion. Any hesitancy or indication of division in the ranks of Negroes themselves simply plays into the hands of those who would counsel delay. I hope you will get behind this."

SPAULDING IN ACCORD

"I am heartily in accord with the idea of seeking a place for a Negro on the President's personal staff," said C. C. Spaulding, outstanding spokesman for Negro business interests throughout the country and president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., "and I would enthusiastically endorse the suggestion of Dr. Mary

Women's Work- Mrs. Bethune

McLeod Bethune for such a post.

"Mrs. Bethune is unselfish, unassuming, honorable. She has the confidence of the men and the women of our race and I am confident that her loyalty has won the respect, appreciation and confidence of President and Mrs. Roosevelt."

"The time is coming when Negroes should be given some measure of honor for the support they have given the government. This would be a worthy recognition. You can't play 'The Star Spangled Banner' without playing both the black and white keys of the piano. I hope a movement which will recognize the race wide will develop support for Mrs. Bethune for a post where she may be our representative on the staff of President Roosevelt."

NEED REPRESENTATIVE

"The time has come when the goes ought to have a representative who can be close enough to our chief executive to voice the needs and opinions of our race," said Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard, editor of the Chicago Defender.

"Every other group in the country has direct access to the White House whenever they desire it," Dr. Lochard continued, "but colored people must develop tremendous evidences of discontent and disaffection before an audience can be secured. During these critical times of the past four years in our national and our racial history, there have been only two or three times when we have been able to force an audience for a group of colored people with the President."

"Mrs. Bethune in the position of administrative assistant to the President would be a wise counselor. She is beloved by all classes and conditions of people because they are secure in the knowledge that she sees nothing for herself and that her loyalty to the best interests of the United States and the Negro people is outstanding and unquestioned."

Mrs. Mary Bethune At Peace Meeting

BY HARRY McALPIN

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA).—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, left Washington last week for San Francisco where she will be the only Negro woman with official State Department recognition as a consultant to the American delegation to the World Security Conference which opened April 25.

Mrs. Bethune was notified by the State Department that she was being named as one of the three consultants accredited to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP had been invited first to

send only one representative. The number was expanded to include three representatives, however which includes Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Walter White, executive secretary of the organization. White has just returned from war correspondents tour of the Pacific.

Although a national vice-president of the NAACP and an official member of the delegation, the organization, through Walter White refused to bear Mrs. Bethune's expenses to the conference. An NAACP news release carefully points out, however, that Mrs. Bethune "will not be recognized as representing" her own organization the NCNW.

A Trio of Monuments To Mary M. Bethune

Norfolk Journal & Guide Va.

Mary McLeod Bethune

Honored on 70th Birthday

Daily Worker

1-20-45

By JESSIE O. THOMAS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The greatest and most enduring monuments which an individual can erect through constructive behavior and productive living is the abiding confidence, gratitude, and appreciation which he may earn and establish in the hearts of his fellow men. There are countless avenues open to an individual who chooses "to lose his life, that he might save it." As unpredictable as are human reactions to the social conduct of an individual, once a person can convince his contemporaries of his sincerity of purpose, of his steadfastness in objective, of his courage in deliberation, of his concern about and interest in the welfare of his fellow men, and of his intra- and interracial integrity, evidences of gratitude and appreciation will make themselves manifest. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune's monument is being erected daily in the hearts of men everywhere.

and recently dedicated a building at 1318 Vermont avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., which becomes monument number 3.

This three story building has been completed, reconditioned and has been made one of the most attractive meeting places in the District. It is to provide a place for conferences, meetings of various kinds, and accommodate persons of divergent interests who want to find a collective mind as to program objectives for enhancing the welfare fortunes of all the children of all the people. This Council has in its membership women who are affiliated with 13 national and international organizations.

TWO STRIKES

I believe it was Douglass who stated that, "one can more accurately evaluate the achievements of another if he base his estimate not upon the height obtained, but from the depths from which he came." Dr. Bethune started at zero, with two strikes against her and three balls.

Strike one: She was a woman. There was and is prejudice against women.

Strike two: she is a Negro. My impression is that there is some prejudice against Negroes.

Ball one: She was born in a State at a time when there was not an accredited taxed high school or college in existence in her State.

Ball two: her family was without financial prestige or economic security.

Ball three: her family was without social distinction.

From this obscure beginning she became, according to Ida M. Tarbell, recognized as one of the fifty greatest women in American history.

While monument number one, Bethune-Cookman College, is the largest on the list, monument number three, the recently dedicated home and headquarters of the Council of Negro Women, is no less unique.

Some 40 years ago, she established what is now known as the Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla. From the date of its founding until 1942, she was president of that institution. From an imaginary beginning she, through sheer force of her personality and matchless leadership, organized sufficient funds to build up a million dollar institution and turned it over to her successor as a solvent enterprise.

She is founder and was the first president of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. She served as also as president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, and during her administration supplied the leadership in acquiring headquarters in the District of Columbia, which became her second monument. This building is located on the corner of 10th and O Streets, N. W., and serves as the headquarters in the Nation's Capital for the Federated Club Women's activities.

THIRD MONUMENT

In 1937, she founded the National Council of Negro Women which is a non-partisan organization. For the headquarters of this organization, through the foresightedness of Mrs. Bethune, there has been purchased

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune was brought heartwarming greetings on her 70th birthday Thursday night at the International Educational Institute by 200 people representing many thousands. These years have been spent in a struggle to attain a better life for her people, as she so ably put it when she said: "My people are all people, black, white, red, brown and yellow. If I have done anything worthwhile, they inspired me."

Mrs. Bethune was born on a farm in South Carolina. She attended a mission school, then Barbour College. With this as her only formal education she soon began her life's work.

COURAGE SYMBOLIC

With \$1.50 she began what is now known as the Bethune Cookman College in the Black Belt of Florida, at Daytona Beach.

Dr. Channing Tobias pointed out that Mrs. Bethune needed no monument, for there are the college itself, the National Council of Negro Women, the Southern Negro Youth Congress and the National Youth Administration, as living proof of her ties with the youth of the world.

"Her work and influence with youth will live forever," Dr. Tobias said, "because she is of the masses of the people. She never bowed her head, nor yielded to temptations or threats that are so great in the deep South."

Paul Robeson said her courage and spirit was a symbol for people fighting for freedom all over the world. In Greece, France, England, despite reaction, a new people has been born.

Newbold Morris, president of the City Council, said Mrs. Bethune would be the first citizen of New York, only she was never there long enough.

Councilman Stanley Isaacs said she was placed with America's 50 greatest women, as a true leader of the people.

Langston Hughes brought greetings from poets and writers; Mrs. Annie Ashford Garvey brought greetings from the West Indies; Muriel Draper from the Woman's Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; Mrs.



MARY BETHUNE

Gertrude Robinson from the Metropolitan Council of Negro Women.

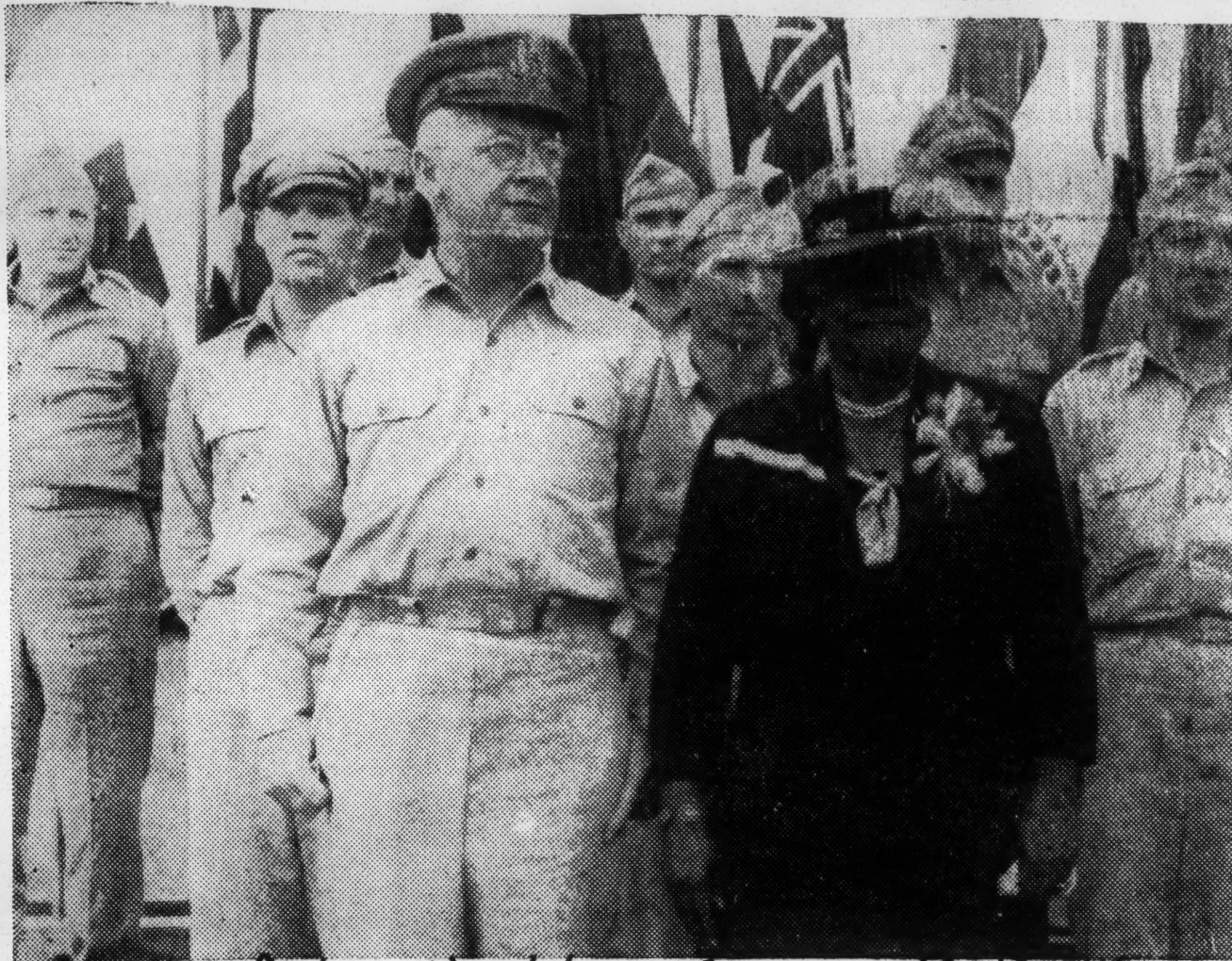
Dr. Max Yergan, whose birthday was also yesterday, said the audience itself reflected the love of all people for Mrs. Bethune, for it brought together a cross section of Negro and white, young and old, men and women.

Greetings were sent by Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Pearl S. Buck, Eleanor Gruball, Joseph Curran and scores of others.

Dr. Bethune to Speak At Virginia State

PETERSBURG, Sept. 26 — Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, of Washington, will deliver the address at the formal opening of the sixty-third academic year of Virginia State College at 8 P. M. Friday in the Virginia Hall. Over 1,000 students will be welcomed formally for the 1945-46 school year.

Dr. Bethune was one of the three Negro consultants at the San Francisco Conference; she was a director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration. She is president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida, which she founded in 1904 and is founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., Washington, which has a membership of 800,000.



Atlanta Daily World - Co. 8-17-45
"FIRST LADY" HONORED AT MacDILL FIELD — Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, pres. emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, and a leader in

FROM MY STUDY WINDOW

Atlanta, Ga. Daily
 ATLANTA WILL THIS WEEK play host again to one of the grandest ladies in the parade of contemporary events. She comes in her role of president of the powerful National Council of Negro Women to assist in getting the local council started off on the right foot in their contemplated program and workshop.

their rights is a source of inspiration and reassurance to young and old alike. In the councils of education, religion, social service, politics and business she has fought shoulder to shoulder with the strongest men of two generations that the guaranteed constitutional rights of her people might not be denied or abridged.

TESTIMONY, NOT DREAM

With a physical strength and endurance marvelous in one of her sex, she has travelled the length and breadth of this broad land, eloquently portraying to the youth of her race the future which they can make secure, only through training and faith. And when she speaks of this, hers is a testimony, not a dream. For if there is a single leader of our group in the current scene who has come thru "hard trials and great tribulation" it is Mary McLeod Bethune.

Hers is a typical American story. For as imperfect as is our demo-

ing Center, as a parade was held in honor of the noted educator, consultant of the United Nations Conference, and woman leader. Dr. Bethune toured the field area following the review.

cracy in practice, there is no other country on the globe where a person can rise so high from so low if he has seen the vision glorious. The story of how Dr. Bethune was able to do that is too well known to be recounted here. Handicapped by race, environment, poverty, lack of educational advantages and prejudice, she has managed, somehow, to keep her feet upon the ground and her eyes upon the stars, until footsore and weary but triumphant she stands within sight of the goal of her vision and her striving.

As I write this, I have on my a copy of the "Advocate," of publication of the Bethune Cookman College, founded by the distinguished subject of this sketch. Its date is May, 1926. I was its editor. In an article concerning the school I said this: "The college has a marvelous and touching history. Two decades ago Mrs. Bethune appeared in the then little village of Daytona, secured a tumbled down cabin on its western border and opened a school for Negro girls and boys.

CONFIDENCE IN GOD

She had no friends, her sole capital being confidence in God and a consuming love for his destitute ignorant little ones. The cabin school had boxes for seats, a few primers for books and that was all. A few friends, then a little house; added friends, enlarged quarters and so "Faith Hall" had its beginning and gradual extension years have passed and Faith Hall is big and old and inconvenient and bursting with activities. But it has some fine neighbors. The new girls' dormitory with accommodations for one hundred young ladies, a duplicate building for a hundred boys, a neat administration building, two good homes for president and vice president, a cottage for nine teachers, a chapel adequate for the present and soon to have a fine pipe organ, the gift of the colored clergy of Florida and smaller buildings for various needs.

I wrote that in 1926. Today that institution founded upon the faith and vision of a little back girl from the back country of South Carolina is an accredited Junior College and one of the best known for the higher education of Negro youth in America. Its founder, now president emeritus, is listed as one of the ten most outstanding women of the country and the recognized leader and spokesman of the women of her race.

To say that we are proud of her for what she is and what she has done and is still doing to advance the cause of peace, justice and human understanding, is putting it modestly indeed. We are proud of her unmistakable racial identity. She wears the shadowed "livery of the burnished sun" with dignity and distinction. She can and does grace any company into which she goes. In bearing, in speech, in fact, in graciousness she is the grandest lady in the contemporary parade. Atlanta, as always, will honor itself in honoring her, and will gladly hear her message.

By REV. JOHN C. WRIGHT

Mrs. Bethune *The Savannah Tribune* **Speaks At** *Savannah, Ga.* **Ft. Valley** *10-25-45*

On the occasion of the annual Founder's Day exercises at the Fort Valley State College, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune paid a glowing tribute to the life and work of the late Henry A. Hunt who served as principal of the school from 1904 until his passing in 1938. She reminded the students that they are now enjoying the fruits of the arduous labors of Mr. Hunt and his faithful wife who made untold sacrifices in developing this institution. Mrs. Bethune also praised Dr. Horace Mann Bond for his excellent leadership in the further development of the work at Fort Valley and pointed to his election to the presidency of his alma Mater as a direct result of a job well-done here.

Others who appeared on the program were Mrs. Rosa Lee Gilbert, a graduate of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School who read an interesting essay entitled "Mr. Henry A. Hunt As I Knew Him." Wayman Miller, a grandson of Isaac Miller, one of the founders, read the original charter. The Fort Valley State College choir, under the direction of Mr. J. Walker Freeman, rendered music for the occasion. Following the exercises in the auditorium, the entire congregation adjourned to the Campus Shrine, the tomb of the late Henry A. Hunt, where a memorial wreath was placed on his tomb by Juanita Walker, a granddaughter of Isaac Miller. The Founder's Day exercises were largely attended by members of the Fort Valley State College faculty and student body, the faculty and students of the Henry A. Hunt High School, and local and out-of-town visitors. Mrs. Bethune was accompanied to Fort Valley by Mr. W. A. Hunt, Sr., and Mr. A. C. Williams of Atlanta.



reer of selfless service, her keen insight into the needs of her people and her courage in battling for

Low Wage Scales Force Negro Women to Work

Pittsburgh Courier

By MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Day by day, two out of every five Negro women in America have to leave home to go to work, whereas only two out of every eight white women face this daily grind. 12-15-45

In normal times, nearly 2,000,000 Negro women go out to work in the kitchens of other women's homes, in over-heated steam-filled laundries, in canneries, in cotton fields and in factories. They accept these hard, unpleasant, low-paying jobs not because they like to work more than their white sisters, but because of the low income of Negro men.

This need to supplement the family income in order to keep alive is one of the greatest handicaps to the race in the struggle for full citizenship and the American standard of living. As long as our mothers must neglect their children in order to feed them, we will have a high juvenile delinquency rate.

WHOLE SOCIAL STRUCTURE BLIGHTED

The whole social structure of the Negro community is blighted by this economic necessity. Our health standards suffer. Our opportunities for self-development and education are curtailed. The stability of our family life is undermined. Our moral and physical stamina are impaired.

"The public must pay dearly for the substandard working and living conditions of many thousands of Negro women workers," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor asserts. "When people have no jobs or their wages are too low for adequate support, they still must have food, shelter, and clothing... Experience has shown further that low living standards are costly in that they breed crime and disease, which affect all citizens."

This is the social price we are compelled to pay to keep on living in a society which, though able, seems unwilling to pay our men sufficient wages to enable them to maintain a decent standard of living for their families. Aware of this condition, the Congress of Industrial Organizations has launched a nationwide drive on two fronts to correct this evil: one, through the maintenance of take-home pay which has been cut thirty per cent since the war ended; and the other, through raising the hourly minimum wage to sixty-five cents.

IMPORTANT BILL

The bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide a sixty-five cent minimum is one of the most important legislative matters now before Congress. Of the 10,000,000 American workers now earning less than the proposed minimum, a considerable number are Negroes. 12-15-45

However, it is not only the manual workers, who are underpaid. There are thousands of white collar workers, secretaries, typists, clerks, insurance workers and school teachers whose earnings fail

to cover even the high living costs let alone provide a little security for the future. These workers struggle to get along. As a consequence, they are compelled to carry two jobs and must work at night and over week-ends. Cramped living quarters and constant debts are other results of low wages.

The CIO drive for a decent standard of living goes beyond the organized labor movement. It must involve all of us—our professional and white collar workers, our small business men, our unorganized workers as well as our trade unionists. All of us, whatever our calling, have a stake in raising the standard of living, through increasing purchasing power.

As President of the National Council of Negro Women, I urge our women to mobilize their forces in their respective communities behind these drives. Let your Senators and Representatives in Congress know that this legislation is vital to you and your community. Write them, wire them, visit them. Let the editors of your community newspapers know your sentiments. Work with your church groups, youth groups, business groups—we must get information over to the people so that they can think intelligently and act effectively.

The challenge to carry forward this program comes to every woman. Women have a very definite responsibility as moulders of opinion to see that public opinion in every household in America is crystallized in the support of every measure that will help America to become a better place in which to live. Let us throw all our strength behind this drive and with one long, hard push all together work constructively for a decent living standard for every American family.

91b-1945

AFRO Correspondent on Roster of Outstanding Women of '44

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

A roster of 16 American women who made most significant achievements of the year, topped by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and including Mrs. Betty Murphy Phillips, AFRO War correspondent, was released by Dr. Mary M. Bethune, last week.

Mrs. Bethune, who has been named innumerable times on such rosters, said her selection was issued because she was perturbed by the absolute neglect of women in the polls of newspapers and periodicals.

She declared that the National Council of Negro Women, of which she is president, is in better position than the average person or organization to make such selections because of the concentration of its efforts on the services and activities of women.

Her list includes: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, as the Woman of the Year, for her varied activities in the field of human relations, her courage, her energy, and her deep concern for national and international unity which have given inspiration to women all over the world."

Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, executive secretary of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, for her dynamic leadership in the struggle to secure passage of the bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission with enforcement powers.

Mrs. Mary S. Ingraham, white, president of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States, for her courageous leadership in the development of sound interracial practice within the YWCA.

Nurse Executive Listed Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, for her persistent efforts to secure the full utilization of the services of colored nurses in the Armed Forces.

Mrs. Alice T. McLean, white, founder-president of the American Women's Voluntary Services, for her contribution to the morale of the men and women in the Armed Forces through her visits to the war theatres and the expansion on a national basis of the exceedingly effective program of the AWVS.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, field secretary of the NAACP, for her part in building in 1944 the largest membership enrollment in the his-

tory of the NAACP, and for her effective fight for equality of opportunity for all minorities.

Mrs. Katherine Shryver, white, executive secretary of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, for her statesmanlike leadership in the legislative and educational campaign to abolish the poll tax.

Mrs. Dorothy Thompson, columnist, for her brilliant analysis and presentation of major issues in the political campaign of 1944.

Mrs. Lavonia H. Brown, founder-leutenant general of the Women's Army for National Defense (WANDS), for her creative leadership in developing the program of the WANDS.

Editors Praised

Miss Lillian Smith, white, editor of "South Today," for her fearless presentation of the effects of human behavior of the mores of the South through the authorship of "Strange Fruit."

Mrs. Bettye Murphy Phillips, former editor of the Baltimore Afro-American, for qualifying for certification by the War Department as the first colored woman war correspondent. Mrs. Phillips is now stationed in England.

Miss Lena Horne, singer and motion picture star, for her resolute stand on refusing to appear on radio, screen or stage in stereotyped Negro roles.

Mrs. Dorothy J. Bellanca, white, international vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO), for her effective assistance in the mobilization of women industrial workers for citizenship responsibility with emphasis on registration and participation in local and national elections in 1944.

Led "WAVE" Fight

Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson, legislative representative of the National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, for her successful efforts towards the inclusion and integration of colored women in the WAVES.

Mrs. Pauline R. Coggs, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League, for her forthright fight for housing facilities for colored people and racial tolerance in the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive secretary of the National Council of Negro Women, for initiating a co-ordinating committee composed of Labor, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish national women's organizations for the elimination of race hatred and segregation.

National Council of Negro Women



THOMASINA JOHNSON

gation; and for developing the program for the launching of the first Liberty Ship named in honor of a colored woman, the S.S. Harriet Tubman, now an active cargo vessel of war.

Negroes Honor Mrs. FDR And Lillian Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—(INS)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Columnist Dorothy Thompson, Novelist Lillian Smith, of Georgia and Singer Lena Horne are among 15 women being honored by the National Council of Negro Women Saturday.

The First Lady's award for outstanding service in 1944 is based on "her varied activities in the field of human relations, her courage, her energy and her deep concern for national and international unity."

Miss Thompson is nominated as an outstanding woman of 1944 by the council for her coverage of the presidential campaign. Lillian Smith, author of "Strange Fruit" and editor of the South Today, is mentioned for her "fearless presentation of effects on human behavior of the mores of the South."

Lena Horne, negro motion picture and night club singer, is cited by the council for "her resolute stand on refusing to appear on radio, stage or screen in stereotyped negro roles."

The 15 women on the honor roll of the council will be honored at a tea at the Washington headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women.

TWO Gift to Be Used for International Room by Council of Women

NEW YORK—Acknowledging a \$1000 donation by the International Worker's Order, Mrs. Mary McL. Bethune, president of the National Council of Women, announced that it would be used to set up an international room at the council's headquarters in Washington.

In a recent letter to Max Bedacht, secretary of the order, which has especially solicited colored members, she explained that the room will not only serve as a meeting place but also offer overnight housing.

Mr. Bedacht, in making the letter public, stated that the purpose of the donation was to further the cause of interracial unity and the full inclusion of colored people in wartime and post-war activities in America.

Eleanor Roosevelt Heads Honor List of Negro Women's Council

By Federated Press, N.Y. stand on refusing to play Jim Crow roles on screen and radio.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Eleanor Roosevelt heads the roster of 1944's Of those named above Mrs. outstanding women drawn up by Hedgeman and Miss Lena Horne the National Council of Negro Women are Negroes, and the list included en and announced today by the others.

council's president, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. The omission of women from various national polls for outstanding performance during the past year drew fire from Mrs. Bethune. Women, both white and Negro, she said have made remarkable contribution to the war effort and national unity.

Concerning Mrs. Roosevelt, the council said:

"Her varied activities in the field of human relations, her courage, energy and deep concern for national and international unity have given inspiration to women all over the world."

Others listed by the council included:

Executive Secretary Anna Arnold Hedgeman, of the National Committee for the Establishment of a Permanent FEPC.

Katherine Shryver, executive secretary of the National Committee to Abolish the Polltax.

Columnist Dorothy Thompson for her analysis of major issues in the 1944 political campaign.

Lillian Smith, author of Strange Fruit and editor of South Today. Dorothy J. Bellanca, international vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) for mobilizing women to vote in the 1944 campaign.

Lena Horne, for her resolute

1318 Vermont
ave. NW
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D.C.

State Department Color Policy Hit Two Telling Blows

By HARRY McALPIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Twice in the same week, telling blows were struck at the State Department practice of maintaining a gap between light-skinned persons from Latin America or the Caribbean and the American Negro. For years the State Department has brought white-Latin-Americans to this country and putting them in touch with white North Americans, and bringing colored Latin Americans and putting them in touch with colored North Americans.

Defying this practice, however, won by Mrs. Jane Spaulding of Charleston, W. Va., with the sum of \$1,000. Mrs. Lampkin turned over more than \$600, the proceeds of a baseball game given in Pittsburgh in August. All amounts of the several individuals and Metropolitan Councils will be catalogued in the Council files.

Senora Raquel Delgado de Castro from Peru, editor of the review "Vida y Salud" to a group of Negro women at the Council Headquarters. Senora de Castro has been in the United States as a guest of the State Department and has made a tour of schools, observing elementary school methodist, child health, and public school health.

During the same week, the Haitian government, at ceremonies at its embassy here, honored Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, by presenting him the Haitian Honor of Merit.

Haiti was severely criticized a little over a year ago by a series of articles in the Chicago Defender for adhering to a strict color scheme—to the white side—in the diplomats and attaches it sent to American. As result of the series, the Ambassador, Andre Liutaud was called home for conference with Pres. Elie Lescot.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin Turns in \$49,000 to National Council

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of Pittsburgh, chairman of the \$55,000 drive for the National Council of Negro Women, proudly presented nearly \$49,000 to Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, during the annual Workshop held in the Labor Auditorium in Washington, Oct. 26-28.

The title of "Miss National Council" went to Mrs. Noble Sissle of Los Angeles, Calif., a member of the \$500 Club, who raised \$1800 for the fund. Second place was

Leaders At Workshop



En route to the National Council of Negro Women's 10th annual workshop to discuss post-war problems are women leaders from all walks of Negro life. Left to right: Mrs. Daisy Lampkins, of Pittsburgh, Pa., chairman of the \$55,000 drive now being conducted by the council, and field representative for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Venice T. Spraggs, Washington, D. C., national chairman of the NCNW department of employment and staff correspondent for the Washington bureau, Chicago Defender; Atty. Eunice Hunton Carter of New York, chairman of the NCNW board of trustees and eminent New York lawyer.

National Council of Negro Women Conclude Three-Day Workshop

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — These officers, apart from Mrs. Bethune, were elected. vice presidents: Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, New York; Mrs. Bessie K. Berry, Norfolk; Dr. Veda Somerville, Los Angeles; Mrs. Julia Pate Borders, Atlanta; Mrs. Eleanor Curtis Dailey, Chicago; Mrs. Aronia C. Mallory, Lexington, Miss.; recording secretary, Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins of Washington; treasurer, Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee of Washington; and chairman of the executive board, Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason of Norfolk.

One hundred and seventy-one delegates from 21 organizations, and coming from as far as California and Miami, were in attendance at the sessions which were held in the auditorium of the department of labor.

and contributors in the conference," President Mary McLeod Bethune said at the conclusion, "will enable the national council to embark upon a real and effective program for womanhood."

A highlight of the sessions was "World Community Night" when Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, famed woman leader of India, declared that "we are living in an age where distance has been eliminated and yet our minds are farther apart than ever. The future of the world," she said, "can only be secure if the foundations are well and securely laid."

"The people of India are engaged in a struggle for freedom, and although primarily they are thinking in terms of their own prosperity and development," Mme. Pandit pointed out, "The fight for freedom in India is a symbol of the recognition of the freedom of all oppressed peoples of the world."

Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas of California also addressed this public meeting. If we really believe in democracy," she declared, "the best way to sell it is to live it fully." Asserting that America is in a position of leadership and that in order to give leadership we must win the respect and confidence of all the peoples of the world, Mrs. Douglass said that one way in which to do is "by keeping faith with the peoples of color who make up two-thirds of the world population."

"It is well for us to remember too that science is not concerned with whether a person is black, yellow or white, short or tall, fat or thin," Mrs. Douglass said. "There are no boundaries for science. There should be no boundaries for goodness and for honor and for justice."

Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, for three years executive secretary for the council, announced her resignation to enter politics.

National Council of Negro Women Outlines Aims for A Full And Diversified Program Reaching Women Throughout the World

Pittsburgh Courier
Pa.

By TOKI SCHALK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With more than two hundred women in attendance, the tenth annual Workshop of the National Council of Negro Women took over Washington last week, and presented the world with an organization fully prepared to meet the exigencies of the problems of Negro men and women wherever they might be found. Whatever the doubts of its power and its ability which might have touched the minds of the spectators in the years

of its birth and gradual growth, it was apparent last week that the council has grown up and has its feet firmly planted on the line of national defense against discrimination, political intrigue, cost of living, housing, among other things. **11-10-45**

The oft disputed program of these women was clarified by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president and founder, until one might see the clearly defined trail leading to the eventual solidification of forces of every thinking, intelligent woman in the world, who could be brought together under one inter-racial banner. The troublesome history of its growth, its seeking expression in the minds of hundreds of women born to be leaders, was told. And the gradual emergence of these women as heads of other groups was brought out forcefully. **11-10-45**

UNITED THEY STAND

The women of the council have, under Dr. Bethune's inspired leadership, achieved the impossible. They have united into one solid, impenetrable whole, in which petty bickerings have small part, and in which the importance of each woman is stressed. The individual member of the council and its metropolitan affiliates has realized the truism that only in unity is there strength.

The possibility that the national council will embrace women of all races was discussed through Madame Pandit, noted Indian leader, who came to the sessions and was guest speaker at the public meeting Tuesday night. Mme. Pandit was made a life member by vote of the council, and assured the women that her desire was to have women of her country attend the annual Workshops while women of the council should go to India and learn more about their Eastern sisters.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF COUNCIL

The achievements of the National Council during the past year were of heroic proportions in that wherever help was needed either to fight a legislative act unfavorable to Negroes, or to protect individuals, the council stepped in with money for the fight.

Jeanetta Welch Brown, who leaves her post as executive secretary to assume a political career in Detroit, her home city, reported the council's active interests in rent control, the fight against venereal disease, Equal Rights Amendment, anti-poll tax movement, to which it gave \$200 on Monday night. FEPC, Federal aid for education and full employment.

The council interceded in the case of four Wacs convicted of insubordination by appealing to Secretary of War Stimson, and em-

ployed two lawyers to investigate the case, which was finally dismissed. Better race relations have been stressed by the council; the council has been represented in many national conferences involving the cost of living, housing, among other things.

At the moment, Dr. Bethune is readying for a trip to Paris where she has been invited to attend an international conference of women. Without the council, Negro women would not have been represented here or abroad in many important situations and conferences. With it behind them, Negro women have had a chance to appear in the sunlight of international affairs. **11-10-45**

NEW OFFICERS NAMED

New officers at the National Council were named at the conclusion of the sessions. Mary McLeod Bethune is president for life; vice presidents are Arenia Mallory of Mississippi, Julia Pate Borders of Georgia, Buena Kelly Berry of Virginia, Cleanor Curtis Dailey of Chicago, Dr. Vada Somerville of California. These officers will act as regional directors for the council.

Vivian Carter Mason was named as chairman of the executive committee, whose members include Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of Pittsburgh, Vivian Osborne Morris of California, Mabele J. Robinson of New Jersey, and Helen Crawford Garland of Muskegon, Mich.

Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferrebee is treasurer; Mame Mason Higgins, recording secretary; Edith Spurlock Sampson, parliamentarian; and Eunice Hunton Carter, chairman of the board of trustees.

Among the delegates who attended the conference were Mamie Hill Oxley, Marie Shanks Keys, Mary Church Terrell, Regina Chandler, Elizabeth Ross Gordon, Sadie Mills Franklin, Sybil Moses, Mary F. Thompson, Minnie L. McEaddy, Maude D. Felder, Dorothy K. Funn, all of the District of Columbia;

Annie B. Weston, North Carolina; Elizabeth Kimbough, New York; Ernestine Postles, Beulah Whitby, Rosa Gragg, Mary M. Bennett of Detroit; Hattie I. James, Florida; Kate I. Shepard, Myersdale, Pa.; Rosa L. Blocker, New York; Dr. E. Beulah Winston, Atlanta, Ga.; Goldie Hamilton, Alma Illery, R. E. Payne, Pittsburgh; Mae Wright Downs, New Jersey; Esther White, Jacksonville, Fla.; Jeaneva Fitchette, Norfolk, Va.; Susie L. Flipper, Atlanta; Classie B. Young, Los Angeles; Lillian H. Alexander, New Jersey; Marie Favors, Maj. Bessie Woodborn, Henrine Ward Banks of Chicago; Henrietta B. Henderson, Los Angeles; Ada M. Lee, Jacksonville, Fla.; Lieut. Ruth E. Wallace, New York; Cornelia

Waters, Sally C. Logan, L. Pauline Ford, Frances F. Murphy of Baltimore; Tessie P. I. Whiting, Grace Bryant, Maude D. Felder, Mrs. Harold Bledsoe, Detroit.